## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BURMAH AND THE INDIAN GOVERN-MENT FORMALLY DECLARE WAR.

Fortifying the Danube-Russian Illfeeling Toward England -- Parnell Compliments Gladstone-Germans in Chill-England's Gravest Difficulties.

London, Nov. 10 .- A private telegram from Rangeon states that war between Bur-mah and the Indian government has been formally declared.

King Theebaw, in his reply to the British ultimatum, says that if the Bombay and Burmah company will humbly petition him he will consider the company's case, as he wishes to encourage traders. The last British resident, he says, departed from Mandelay of his own accord, but England is welcome to send another on the former conlitions. This reply ignores the demand that the residents have safe escort and free

access to the king. DEPRESSION IN CLYDS SHIPBUILDING. Glassow, Nov. 10.—The depression which has existed for some time in the shiphuliding trade of the Clyde is becoming supporting trade of the Clyde is becoming a very serious matter. There are so many men out of employment that the relief committees find it difficult to supply even food for the suffering familles. The distress is so great that recently forty-saven stowaways were found in the hold of one vessel which was about to sail for America.

STEMS PROX BELLAND. Dunin, Nov. 10.—At the Killarney fair to-day there was a sale of a number of pigs. It then became known that the pigs be-longed to a loyalist, Capt. Magill, there-upon the purchasers refused to pay for

longed to a loyalist, Capt. Magill, theresupon the purchasers refused to pay for them.

While Michael Nugent was proceeding to Ballymahon Union to record his vote contrary to the wishes of the Nationalists he was dragged from his car and beaten so badly that his life is despaired of. His assaliants escaped.

Limmick, Nov. 10.—Owing to the recent civilian attacks upon soldiers, a large party of the King's Royal Rifles broke out of the barracks here to-night, armed with bayonets, and made an indiscriminate attack upon people residing in the vicinity. One man was stabbed in the head, and three men were severely wounded. Pickets were immediately sent out, and the mayor and a large force of police soon arrived and suppressed the disorder. The people residing in the vicinity fied in terror to their homes and barricaded the doors. The soldiers were eventually carried back to the barracks.

Conk, Nov. 10.—Five hundred head of cattle were shipped by farmers to-day by the Steam Packet Company's line. The farmers ind that waiting for the inadequate facilities afforded by the steamers chartered by the cattlemen is too expensive. The boycott will collapse unless the league gives further assistance to the cattlemen.

DUMIN, NOV. 10.—Mr. Parnell's brother has had issued writs of ejectment against tennuts on his estate in Arnagh who have failed to pay their rents.

VERDICK IN THE ARMSTRONG CASE.

VERDICT IN THE AUMSTRONG CASE. LONDON, NOV. 10.—The trial of Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette; Mr. Sampson Jacques, of the same newspaper; Mrs. Blebecca Jarrett, and Mme. Louise Mourrey, on the charge of indecently assaulting Liza Armstroug, was begun to-day at the central criminal count. The prosecution announced that all the charges against Bramwell Booth had been withdrawn, and that the conspiracy charge against the defendthe corspiracy charge against the defend-ants had been abandoned. Eliza Armstrong testified regarding the alleged indecent as-sault on her, the evidence so far being a repetition of her former statements. The jury returned a venilet of guilty of indecent assault against all four of the pris-cuers.

The justice then passed sentence on the prisoners as follows: Mr. Stead three months, Rebecca Jarrett six months, and Sampson Jacques one month, all without hard labor, and Madame Louise Mourey six months with hard labor.

GRAVEST DIFFICULTIES OF ENGLAND. LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Times considers at Mr. Gladstone's Irish argument for the need of a Pheral majority in parliament is weak. He is willing to go many lengths, except to disunfon of Ireland and England; therefore it is immaterial whether the liberals or the conservatives deal with the question, as neither party can go further. All will do their utmost to save the unity of the empire. Liberal unity, covering the dissension of the whigs and radicals on discussion of the whigs and radicals on church, Irish, and other questions, must collapse under the stress of events, and leave the nation in the gravest difficulties.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHILL. Valuation, Nov. 10 (via Gaiveston).— A report is in circulation that the German representative here received a note from his government instructing him to obtain from Chill in the matter of German imports the some privileges as are conceded by Bolivia. IN SSIAN ILL-FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND. LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Daily News to-lay expresses the opinion that the ill-feel-ing in Russia against England has increased within the last few days.

MASSACRU BY ARABI. LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Standard this morning says: It is reported that Arabs have massecred un Egyptian outpost at Ko-

Bentars, Nov. 10.—The National Zeltung BILLIN, Nov. 10.—The National Zeltung advises that experts be sent to report on Stanley's Congo railway scheme before German money is invested in it. The North Deutsche Zeitung urges Germans to fore-stall Americans in Chinese contracts in preference to Stanley's scheme.

PARAGELL COMPLIMENTS GLADSTONE. Liverapool. Nov. fo,—At a meeting of Irishmen here to-day Timothy O'Connor was noninated for member of Parliament for one division of Liverpool. Mr. Parnell for one division of Liverpool. Mr. Parnell was present at the meeting and received an ovation. He made a speech in which he complimented Mr. Gladstone on the breadth of his ylews on the Irish question and called upon him to formulate a scheme for soft government in Ireland before the election so that the peers would have no chance to reject it if the liberals should return to power. Seven hundred and fifty Irishmen at Portsmouth have sent a dispatch to Mr. Parnell saying that they will vote as he directs.

Mr. Parnell said Mr. Gladstone's statement, though vague and unsatisfactory, vas the most important on the Irish ques-tion over delivered by any English minister.

Soria, Nov. 10.—The Bulgarian and Servian patrols on the frontier are daily exchanging shots. The Servians have crossed the frontier, near Tru, and advanced three miles. They made an ineffectual attempt to capture a party of twenty-three Bulgarian patrol guards. The Bulgarian outposts have been re-enforced and a serious conflict is feared unless the Servians retire.

Bulgarian, Nov. 10.—Three Servian regiments have occupied the frontier heights at learbroot. They are bivoncaked in deep snow. Heavy guins have been mounted on the forts along the Danube river as far as Radujevata to guard against the passage of a Bulgarian fleet.

Fundipoppolas, Nov. 10.—The military PORTIFFING THE DANUBE.

Philipoprolis, Nev. 10.—The military attache of the Russian consulate has been receiled and has gone to Constantinople. LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is stated at Martiful that Germany objects to the pope's decision concerning Spanish sovereignty over the Caroline islands.

Chicago, Nov. 10.-The Inter Ocean's Lin-CHEAGO, Now, 10.—The Inter Ocean's Lin-colm, III., special says: "A screation was caused to-day by the discovery of portions of the bones of at least three persons under the prione house of a homesteed belonging to one John Balines from 1622th 1883. Haines was a descente character, the terror of his neigh-hors. He was a participant in several bloody affrays here, and was humself slain in Kanasa a year ago. It is now essocially believed that Ilbities was another "bid man Bender," and that the hones found are the remains of some of his victims. An examination of the premises will be made to-morrow.

EXPOSITION OF AMERICAS. Auspielous Opening of the Great Exhi-

bition at New Orleans.

New Obleans, Nov. 10.—The imaginal ceremonles of the North, South, and Central American Exposition are progressing smoothly. The examination of the North, South, and Central American Exposition are progressing smoothly. The commercial exchanges are closed, and all other business is in a measure suspended. Flags are displayed throughout the city and on the shipping. The initial feature of the ceremonies was a procession, which moved promptly at 10:20 o'clock. First came the military, followed by a long time of carriages, occupied by the managers of the Exposition, United States, stain, and city officials, foreign consuls, and invited guests. The procession moved through the principal streets to the head of Camal atreet, where steamers were in readiness to convey the participants to the Exposition grounds.

The attendance both out the line of the parade in the city and at the Exposition was large. The procession soon reached Midd Hall, where the Exposition band played with good effect. A chorin of 360 Indies and gentlemen were reated well forward and at a given signal the chorus burst forth with "Hall Columbia" accompanied by musicians. The effect was electrifying and "Hall Columbia" had to be received before Dr. B. M. Paimer could deliver his prayer in which he haved it divine blessings on the grand undertaking that was being Inaugurated. The bard then played "Nearer, My Good, to Thee." Director Genoral Glein in a few words formally tendered its President McCombico the grounds and buildings.

President McCombico, in reply to the director bition at New Orleans.

President McComico the grounds and buildings.

President McComico in reply to the director general, said a glowing tribute to the ability.

President McComico in reply to the director general, said a glowing tribute to the ability. Askill, and ideality of that officer. In the name and on behalf of the board of management he accepted the grounds and buildings and in turn presented them to the exhibitors and commissioners and commissioner and continued the commissioner of the commissioner and buildings as chief of the commissioner and buildings as chief of the commissioner said, exhibitors, and delivered a long address.

A congratabletery telegram from J. M. Wright, president of the Louisville Exposition, was read. An address was then delivered by Sour Matias Romero. Mexican minister to the United States. He said he had been asked by Trasident Diaz to represent him at the opening. Benor komero described the benefits that would accrue from commercial relations among American countries, especially between Mexico and the United States. The closing address of the programme was by Dr. J. T. Newman, the replexentative of the colored nece.

Mill, E. A. Burke, who was director zeneral

nees.

Mal, E. A. Burke, who was director general of the World's Industrial Exposition, was called upon and made some remarks on the benefits which had resulted from that Exposition and the advantages expected to accrue from the new enterprise. This speech concluded the day's exercises.

Dr. McMurdy, of Washington, D. C., who was to have delivered an address at the opening of the Exposition, arrived too late, owing to washouts on the Alabama and Great Southern railroad.

ailroad. To-day was "Peace Day" as well as the open-To-day was "Peace Day as well as the opening day.

The Bruid oaks have taken on new beauty.
Horticultural Hail has been transformed into a winter garden. Exhibits from the following states and territories are here and now being placed in position in a government building laboura. Arkansas. California. Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Gregoo, Rhode Island, South Caro, in Tonnessee, Texas, West Virginia, Argona, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana and Wyoning.

OCEAN STEAMER WRECKED. The Steamer Brooklyn Runs Ashore During a Storm. QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A dispatch received this evening by the signal service department from

the agent at the southwest point of Anticosti states that a man from the steamer Brooklyn, of the Dominion line, had reached Health Point, and reported that the steamer went shore at & m. no. Studay ten miles of that point, and reported that the steamer went shore at & m. no. Studay ten miles off that point. He stated that no one had been no board the steamer since the accident occurred. The weather was very rough, and two compartments of the vessel were full of water then. The Brooklyn struck in a bad place, and her position is dangerous. It is very probable that the government will be asked to disputch the government ateamer Napoleon to the Brooklyn sessitance. The Napoleon is the only vessel which is fit to be sent out in the guir during the prevailing stormy weather. She is a very just boat, and will be able to reach anticost in about forty-eight hours from the time of her departure from here. The Brooklyn was bound from Liverpool for this port.

QUEBER, Nov. 19.—As far as cans be learned the engine room and Nos. 1 and 2 holds of the steamer Brooklyn are filled with water, and she is leaking. Her position is presumably a had one, and our account of the ringred nature of the ceast it is generally conceded that the vessel will be a total wirek. The weather since she went ashore has been a sand bidinding snowstorm, and, if no provisions have been saved, great privation will unifoutiedly be experienced by the passengers, of which went ashore tear there on the 7th instant. The Brooklyn is not and forty passengers. The amount of her insurance cannot be ascertained, but it is understood that Lloyds is interested. In the error of the remain cargo for quebec, Montreal, and the west. The Brooklyn is an iron vessel, built in Partick in 1880, and classed A 1. She so is a second of the second of the classed in a far weeked in a far weeked. The Brooklyn is an iron vessel, built in Partick in 1880, and classed A 1. She so is a second of the second classed of the second in the second in the second in the second in the seco the agent at the southwest point of Anticosti states that a man from the steamer Brooklyn, a general eargo for quelsec, Montreal, and the west. The Brocklyn is an true vessel, built in Fartick in 1882, and classed A 1. She is of 7,255 treight and 3,574 gross tons, and at the time of her registration at Liverpool in 1879, she measured 35.4 feet in length and 42.5 feet in width. She has engines of 480 horse power. Buring the winter of 1881-74 she was renginered and refilted at a cost of 720,000 sterling. She is owned by the Misshipple and Dominion Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

In er advices from Heath Point state that the passengers of the steamer Brooklyn, ashore at that point, are all safely landed.

Forty-Eight Persons Drowned.

marine disaster, coming in the anything of forty-cight persons and the loss of one of the most valuable passenger steamers on the lakes, was reported last night when the steamer Arithabaska arrived. On board the Arithabaska were Capt. Jimes Moore, commander of the Canadian Pacific railway steamer Algona, two passengers, and cleven of her crew. They were all that were left of the sixty-two persons that had salled for this port from Owen Sound on the Algona last Thursday. The following are the survivors: W. J. Hull and W. R. McArthur, of Mendford, Out. Capt. James Moore, First Mate Hastings, Second Mate Richard Simpson, Whoelman Henry Lewis, Watchman John C. McNath, Fireman F. McCargar, Deck Hands R. Stevens, James Bollon, and Daniel Laughlin, Waters John McLane, et erge McColl, and Jao. McKensie. The capiain was badily injured. The ship's papers were lost, and the passenger list could not be obtained.

The stern of the boat was steadily pushed up on the rock, and those who were not too mand exhausted with futigue and beaumbed by the cold crept to the after steerage and sought its welcome shelter. Less than an hour after striking all was over, and but iffecen out of over fifty were saved. forty-eight persons and the loss of one of the

MONTHEAL, Nov. 10,-The liberal friends of Riel will hold a meeting stan early date to consider what action should be taken in the consider what action should be taken in the present state of the proceedings. The Hier reHier committee intend to offer Mgr. Graudin, bishop of St. Albert, now in Montreal, the romainder of the funds collected for the detense of the now condemned rebet chief, to be 
used in relieving the suffering half-breed families in the northwest.

St. Patt. Miss., Nov. 10.—A Winnipeg 
special to the Flomeer-Press says: Dr. Jukes, 
surgeon to the mounted police of Montreal: Dr. 
Lavelle, of the Kingston penitentiary, and two 
other physicians have been secretly examining 
Riel at Regina. They are understood to be a 
government commission of issunity. Lavelle 
has expressed the opinion that Riel is insane, 
Preparations are going on for the execution of 
Riel.

Colored People's State Fair-RALEIOH, N. C., Nov. 10.—The seventh an-nual state fair of the North Carolina Industrial Association, colored, was opened here to-day by Gey. Alfred M. Scales. He was introduced by

Gov. Alfred M. Scales. He was introduced by John S. Leary, president of the association, and made an excellent speech in which he expressed great pleasure at the extent of the display, which is the largest and best yet made. Hen. Montford Metice, state commissioner of agriculture, also speech, Both speakers advised their hearers to acquire hand, and assured them of the carners sympathy and constant aid in all ways of the white people of the entire state. The speechers were received with applause, and the governor was cheered as he left the grounds.

A Lover's Suicide. PRINSUMB, PA., Nov. 10.—Martin Fryer, of White Plains, N. N. committed suicide here to-day by taking poleon. He test has family at White Plains and followed a young woman to this first In a note found on his body he stated that he loved the woman and had taken the drug because he could not live without her. Fryer was 40 years old.

Death of an Ex-Congressman. Tenthwa, Li., Naw, ia.—Hon, Bradford N.
Sievens, president of the Bank of Tiskilwa,
died here this evening, agod 72. In 1879 he
was elected a member of the forty-second Congress, defeating Eben C. Ingersoil.

VICTORS AND THE SPOILS.

"ON DECK." "We Were Worsted"-Sterling and the

NONE BUT DEMOCRATS WILL BE LEFT

Weighership-Preferences for Soldiers and Sallors-Amalgamation of Post-NEW YORK, Nov. 10 .- The removal of Ex-Assemblyman Frederic Cochen, a wellwar veteran of the eastern

district, Brooklyn, who at one time was president of the Grand street railway, and who has for many years been connected with the custom house as an examiner in the appraising department, creates a good deal of comment. Cochen's friends say that he has been removed simply to make way for a Democrat, and now that the state election is over many Republicans in the custom house will be removed and their places given to Democrata. "WE WERE WORSTED."

Gen. Carr says he feels that he was Gen. Carr says he feels that he was elected, but that the inspectors counted him out. Col. Woods takes a philosophical view of the matter. "We were worsted, and should take our modeline as it comes. Comment is unnecessary, for the whole thing is summed up in these words, 'They got more votes than we did.' "Clerk Vrooman, of the senate, is on hand. He is looking for his re-election as elerk to that bady. Persons who ought to know say that he will not get there again—at least for the next two years. SOLDIERS AND WALLORS...THE WEIGHTENSTON

not get there again—at least for the next two years.

SOLDIERS AND SALLORS—THE WEIGHERSHIP.
The list of successful candidates in the recent civil service examination for the office of United States weigher is still in Washington, and therefore Collector Hedden has not received any official notification of its result. There is little doubt that he will reappoint Alderman George H. Sterling to the place immediately upon the proper certification of the names of those who passed the examination. An interview published to-day misrepresents the sentiments of the surveyor on the claims which desirable and honorably-discharged soldiers have upon the government. In conversation to-day the surveyor expressly denied the interpretation put upon his words, and said: "No one can appreciate more fully than I do the debt which the United States owes to its soldiers, disabled or not, and in my own experience, since I have been surveyor of the port, I have had occasion to put into practice my opinions on the subject." The United States statute, with reference to the appointment of disabled soldiers, is plainly discretionary in its interpretation. Inspector John W. O'liffen, who has been urged for the place on account of his high standing in the examination and by reason of his discharge from the army through wounds, called upon the surveyor this afternoon and repeated his declaration that he was not a candidate for the position of weigher, as against Sterling, and that he considered him the best man for the appointment. Collector Hedden made no move in the matter to-day. He has notyet made uphis mind whether the appointment is to be left to him, and until he hears from Washington will not move. Meanwhile there will probably be some additional trouble from Washington. The latest hindrance is thrown out by J. W. Kay, of the Veterani' Rights, who is in that city urging upon the President and civil service commissioners the necessity of strictly observing that section of the Revised Statutes which says that exampled the production o

AMALGAMATION OF POSTOFFICES.

A lengthy circular is going the rounds of the business places in Full on street and other thoroughfares in the neighborhood of the city hall, Brocklyn, asking the postmaster to amalgamate the Brocklyn post-office with that of New York. One of the men who was actively engaged in procuring signatures in the neighborhood of Loeser's this morning, said he was a New York business man, whose correspondence with his Brooklyn customers could be improved by the contemplated change. While professing to be against the scheme Postmaster Pearson, of New York, is credited with a secret belief in its feasibility. He thinks that the management of the Brooklyn postoffice in regard to delayed mails has been excerable, but he was always too shrewd to put himself on record as against Col. McLeer. The sorting is done in New York, and the Brooklyn experts claim that the new system is no improvement on that which preceded it. That it delays mails the residents of the section which the alteration was intended to benefit confess. Assistant Postmaster Smith was asked this morning if the state-AMALGAMATION OF POSTOFFICES, o benefit confess. Assistant Postmaster inith was asked this morning If the state-neuts regarding the short-comings of the oresent system were true. He declined at first to say anything upon the subject, but later admitted that the assertious were practically true. The political aspect of the affair was also discussed this morning. the affair was also discussed this morning, it seemed a question of some consequence as to whether the Postmaster General had the power to consolidate two postoffices of such standing as the New York and Brooklyn offices. If the proposed amalgamation should come within the province of the federal legislature there is no doubt that it would be strongly opposed by the congressmen from this county.

SETTLED DOWN TO BUSINESS, The various state departments at Albany are all open, but none have settled strictly to business. The most important business is transacted and the least important allowed to rest for a while. The attaches in the governor's, the attorney general's, and the comptroller's offices are chipper, while those in the secretary of state's department are ill at ease.

Parnell Parliamentary Agitation.
New York, Nov. 10.—A number of prominent
trish-American gentlemen met this evening to consider the question of supporting the fund to aid Parnell in his parliamentary agitation. Mr. Eugene Kelly presided. The subject was discussed by Mr. Kelly, Joseph J. O'Donohues discussed by Mr. Kelly, Joseph J. O'Donohues Miles O'Brien, and James Carroll. Maj. John Byrne, of Chreimatti, Ohio, an active and very carnest friend of Parnell, was present by invision and nave his views. It was resolved to take active measures to at once undertake the raising of a large sum of money. The committee appeinted will meet on Wednesday, and report a plan of acticu to an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday svening next. Mr. Byrne said he would like to be one of one undared gentlemen who would put up \$199,000 for this year and would find others willing to do the same thing another year. Eugene Kelly consented to act as treasurer.

DETROIT, Mich. Nov. 10. — Rev. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National Leggue of America. has received a letter from Charles S. Parnell, thanking him for the information that he had forwarded to Mr. Harrington, M. P., bill of exchange, value £1,000, for parliamentary purposes, and saying that his and his other remittances will shortly be of cnormous service, as the parliamentary eampaign is now drawing very near.

Validity of the Prohibitory Law. Archisos, Kan., Nov. 10.-Judge David Jartin rendered a decision to-day in the whisky infunction cases recently brought before him by Attorney General Bradford against
five prominent subous of this city under the
nulsance clause of the prohibitory act. The
detendants had filed a motion to transfer the
detendants had filed a motion for trial,
alleging that several important federal quastions were raised in the proceedings, among
them that the law counting the sale of
intoxicating liquars for the excepted purposes
to druggists was in the mature of class legis
lotion, and therefore in contravention of the
federal constitution. The motion was argued
last week, and the court took the matter under
advisencest until to-day, when he amenumed
his decision refusing the motion and holding
the cases here for trial. The opinion exluant severy point raised in the argument
of the attorneys, sustains the validity of the
prohibitory law in every particular, and cites
numerous decisions and is pronounced by lawvers to be one of the most able judicial opinlons ever rendered in the state. whisky injunction cases recently brought be-

Misery and Starvation. QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A letter received from Point Aux Esquimaux, in the Gulf of St. Law-rence, tells a harrowing rate of the misery and starvation at that place. Some sixty families there have no food and will surely die of starvation unless aid is forthcoming. Some twenty-five men left the place to obtain work in the woods at Bersimis, but say the lumber merchants would not employ them.

CONGRESSIONAL ANSWERS.

Opinions of Representatives-Elect Upon Leading Subjects.

Leading Subjects.

Louisville, Nov. 10.—The Courier-Journal will publish to-morrow letters from 100 members of Congress-filly-nine Democrats and ninety-one Republicans. These letters are in response to four questions sent out by 0. 0. Stealey, Washington correspondent of the Courier-Jennal, as follows:

First. Would you favor an amendment to the miles of the House providing that the general appropriation bills, except the legislative, simply civil, and deficiency bills, shall be prepared and controlled heroafter by the appropriate standing committees on the several branches of public service?

Second, 10 you favor any change in the laws governing silver cornage and silver certificates?

Second, 10 you favor any change in the laws governing silver cornage and silver certificates?

soverhing silver cortago and silver certificates; sold, if so, what modification would you regard as desirable?

Third. To what extent in your opinion would a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws be desirable at the next session?

Fourth, Who is your choice for the camera nomination for speaker?

In the Democratic responses forty-seven inqualifiedly favor as unnendment of the rules; sive give a qualified answer: four oppose a change, and three are non-committal.

To the second or silver question four favor legislation; forty-nine oppose, and six are non-committal.

To the third or tariff reform question fifty, three favor is riff agitation; three oppose, and three are non-committal.

For speaker 57 are for Carliste, 1 for Randall, and 1 non-committal. The whole number of Republican members who responded for it, For speaker 57 are for Carliste, 1 for Randall, and 1 non-committal. The whole number of Republican members who responded for it, For speaker 57 are for the house 48 uniqualifiedly approve, 12 quality their answers, 2 oppose, and 12 are non-committal. Sixty favor explanation on the altern question, 16 oppose, and 18 are non-committal. Seventy-five oppose, and 18 are non-committal after question, 16 oppose, and 18 are non-committal. The corre-pondent of the Courie-fournal, in summing up on officers of the liouse, names or speaker John 6. Carlisle; cherk, John B. Clark, Miscouri; sergeant-atarnas, John B. Leedom, Ohio; doorksceper, Samuel Donnelson, Tennessee; postmaner, Lycurgus Dallon, 100 land.

ART PRESERVATIVE OF ARTS.

Second Centennial of the Introduction of Printing Into the Middle Colonies. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.-During the mouth f Eccember a celebration will be held under

Philadelinia, Nov. 10.—Buring the month of December a celebration will be held under the auspiese of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into the middle colonies of North America. On the evening of December II the Rev. George Iran Boardman, D. D., will deliver an address in the hall of the Historical Society, and the colonies governing a dinner will be given in the same place, to which will be invited from other cities representatives of all branches of the craft.

In this city much that relates to the advancement of the "art preservative of all arts" has had its origin. It was here that, in 1885, William Bradford set up his press, the first in the middle colonies in North America. In December of that year, in the month following, he gave to the public his dist sentine, an almanac for the year 1685. He followed his trade in Philadelphia until 1685, until, upon invitation of Gov. Fletcher, he carried his press to New York. Before soling there, however, he, with William Entenbouse and others, built near the Schoylkili the first paper mill in America, in America, the Schoylkili the first paper mill in America, the Schoylkili the first paper mill in America, subsequently established the dist newspap: in the middle colonies. Here the first margine in America was printed by Andrew Bradford and Penjamin Franklin to 1741. Here, to 1743, the first Bible issued in any European language on the continent was printed by America and England provision of the Bible in English was printed in this city by Robert Aiken, in 1782, and in 1781, the first daily newspaper in the United States was is used by John Dunlap, The Pennsylvania Tacket. The very principles on which the libeties of the press now rest were laid down by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, in 1753, the first daily newspaper in the United States was is used by John Dunlap, The Pennsylvania Tacket. The very principles on which the libeties of the press now rest were laid down by An

Election Registry Law - Constitution-Columnus, Onio, Nov. 10. - The habeas corpus case before the supreme court, brought from Ciucinusti, in which is involved the constitu-

Checimati, in which is involved the constitutionality of the election registry law, was argued
to-day. Mesers, Eliridge and McDougal speaking in favor of the law, and John F. Follett
making an argument against its consituationality. A decision in the case will not probably
be rendered before next Tuesday.

At the conclusion of his argument Mr. Follett
presented a petition to the court on the relation
of John S. Brasbears, of Cincinnati, asking a
perrendory, writ of mandamus to compel
clerk Ballon, of Hamilton county, to issue to
himself and the other Bemocratic senator
certificates of election. The waver of services
and answer of the clerk were presented at the
same time, the elect k admitting the allegations
in the petition, saying that he has been ready
to issue the certificates since the canvass of
the vote was completed, but that he has been
prevented from doing so by the court proceedings at Chachmati. The court assumed jurisdiction, and will hear arguments at 2 o clock
to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.-The ultra-fashionab St. James Hotel was thoroughly searched this afternoon by a squad of policemen, headed by Narshals Frey and Launon, but no trace of Nellen was found, and the nuthorities seem to have come to the conclusion that he has left the city, though they have very little to say on the subject. I've to il o'clock to-night no lib-

The Louisiana Lottery Drawing. New ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The following num-bers drew the principal prizes here to-day: bers drew the principal prizes here to-day;
No. 46749, drawing capital prize of \$75,000, sold in Besson, San Francisco, Mount Oliver, Ky., and Traverse City, Mich.; No. 5318, drawing second capital prize of \$25,000, sold in New Orleans and San Francisco; No. 2238, drawing filled capital prize of \$19,000, sold in Memphis. Tenu., and Galveston, Tevas; Nos. 40016 and \$2856, drawing \$0,000 cach, sold in Checimanti, Ohio, San Francisco, Cal., and Jackson, Teun., Nos. 1769, 1846, 4529, \$2526, and 75639, drawing \$2,000 cach, sold in New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, Cal., Oakland, Cal., Portland, Oreg., Sawtosch, Idaho, Oakwood, Tenu., Kansas City, and Tipton, Mo.

Senator Stanford's University Schome. SAN PRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The details of Schater Stanford's scheme for the establish-ment in California of a great university were ment in California of a great university were to-lay made public for the first time. His range at Palo Aito, near Molo park, about thirty miles from San Francisco, has been selected as the size. The several buildings comprising the university will be on the general plan of a parallelogram, and will be constructed so as to permit additions being made as the necessities of the institution may require. Sonator Sanford will domate to the university bis Palo Aito, Gridley, and Vina properties, worth 85,300,009. To this he will add a money domation, so as to make the total endowment of the university \$50,000,000.

Murdered His Mother. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Nov. 10.—Advices from Parada, in Clay county, give the details of the deliberate murder of Mrs. Sanford, wife of E. deliberate number of Mrs. Sanford, wite of E. C. Sanford, a planter, by her son, Valentine Sanford, who is searcely Uyears of age. The boy committed the deed during his father's absence from home by firing five shots at his mother with a Winebester rille while she was working in a field. He afterward assisted his father in the search for his wife. Some neighbors found the woman's body on Sanday evening, and the boy then confessed the crime, saying that he had also intended to kill his fasher, then sell the plantation and become a brigand.

Mary Anderson and the Sorosis. Mary Anderson and the Sorosis.

Naw Yolk, Nov. 10,—The ladies of Sorosis entertained Miss Mary Anderson with a breakfast to-day at Delmonico's. Covers were laid
for 100 guests, and among the ladies were Mrs.
Jennie Croly, Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Burton
A. Harrison, Mrs. C. McVleker, of Chicago,
Mrs. Moneure D. Conway, Miss Georgie Cayvan,
Mrs. Lillie Deveroux, Blake, and others. A
beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to
Miss Anderson. Songs were sing and original
poems read. The breakfast lasted about four
hours, and was purely informal.

From Ocean to Ocean. OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 10.—Sandford Fleming telegraphs from British Columbia to Str John A. Macdenald that the first through train over the Canadian Pacific accomplished the journey in five days, and that the trip will shortly be unde by pessenger trains in four days. Last Spike in a Railway.

orsterday at Cajon Pass. This gives the Atlan-tic and Pacific railroad through connection to the Pacific coast with Sau Diego as its terminus.

The Opening Day of the Autumn Trotting Meeting at Ivy City.

TROTTING AND RACING.

The first day of the autumn trotting meeting at ley City was quite successful, so fer as the sport was concerned, but hardly so in the mat-ter of attendance. The cool, chilly air sul-ficed to deter many from being present who concerwise would have joined in the appears that greeted the triumphs of William C and Westeheser Girl. The track is in fine condi-

cherwise would have joined in the appearse that greeted the triumphs of William C and Westchester Girl. The track is in fine condition, and unless rain comes to render it heavy it is quite likely that some fast heats will be recorded before the week's sport is over.

William C was tipped to be a good thing in the 250 class, and steadily backed by the knowing ones. Before the first heat he sold at an average of 8to to \$20. for the field, but after he had would not the heat with all case he became a hot favorite at \$15 to \$5 for the field, but after he had would not the heat with all case he became a hot favorite at \$15 to \$5 for the field, and was good buying at that. He won in three straight heats wilnout much of a contest, though Sanderson & Od. He wood forced him to trot the heat out in 2234.

The pfineipal race was the 2.22 class, which had Faro. Westchester Girl, Minute B, and Happy Maid ascontestants. Faro, aline big bay golding, driven by the veteran John Torne, was the favorite batter the first heat, the pools averaging faro \$30, Westchester Girl \$10, and the field \$12. When the horses were sent away to a good start Happy Maid and Minute B were in front, and kept hier advantage to the mint he heat seem and heat the made a break at the half-min he heat seem and heat the hier and kept hier advantage to the field, with Minute B third, and Faro lass. The Girl now soid awa strong favorite. In the second heat the made a break at the half-min while in this leaf and before she was settled loot so much that Farosecurred the best, bearing her under the wire by two lengths. Faro became the favorite seat, and some spirited betting was done. In the next heat Minute B was suite for all shows worth, and led ober arround to the all shows worth, and led ober arround to the first had been done to the favorite spain, and some spirited betting twee fine the house of a peed, participated the heat heat heat of the day. This exhibition of speed participated he heat heat of the first race—Pures \$20, for Lower last of the day. T

embraces five interesting races who the good entries:
First race—One and a haif miles, over six hundles—Tilford, 145 pounds; Wellington, 14;; klexor, 141; Buckn, 185; Will Pavis, 187; Geo. McCallough, 162; Hally, 121; Bricea-Brac, 131; Gollad, 128.
Secrept race—Seven-eighths mile, with selling allowances—Grande, Jos S, Marsh Redon, Monallowances—Grande, Jos S, Marsh Redon, Monallowances—Grande, Jos S, Marsh Redon, Monallowances—Grande, Joseph. Jos Shelly, and

allowances—trainle, Jos S, Marsh Redon, Mon nuk, and Tunis, II) pounds; Jos Shelly, and I beto end filtzard. III: Musk, and Joe How ell, Ill; Paredox, and Change, 199; Sir Garnet, Beton, Henry B, Vope Lee, and Prebia, 198; Bal Jot, and Sea Youm, 187; Diamond, 195. of, and Sea Foam, 197; Diamond, 195.
Thild race—One and one-quarter miles handian—Pericles, and Highflight, 112 pounds; King
Jan, 197; Sovereign Put, 191; Kinhba, 97; Miss
kewster, for Brimswick, 95; Compensation, 198;
Fronzhion, 92; Regreet, and Mineral, 89; Boudertia 88;

Broughton, 95; Regreet, and Mineral, 89; Bouniretta, 86.

Fourth race—One nille, for Lyear-olds—Langview, Wantherlan, Miller, and Kookuk, 19
pounds; Florence M., Craftie, Punka, Charlie
liussell, and Christy & Bonama, 115.

Finh race—Six fordners, for all ages—Cattli,
121 pounds; Gen. Keifer, 118; Prosner, Manitoba,
and Little Sam, 115; Catheart and Theodorya, 112;
Thunderloft, Miss Daly, Florentine, Terry
Barton, Leonidas, and Adela, 198; Richfield,
18; Annie Martin and Soprano, 35.

For these races the National Recutation
makes the following rejections;
First race—Wellington first, Bricon-Brae second.

Second mec-Montauk first, Marsh Redon ceond. Third mee-Miss Brewster first, Compensa-

Fifth race—Richfield first, Adela second.

Historio's filenti sacts.

New York, Nov. 10.—First race.—Purse \$200, for 5-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile. Laura carrison won, Saluta second, Boxie B third. Time, 4.29. Mounds paid \$18.

Second race—Furse \$500, selling race, one and che-cisitt miles. Ten Strike won, Kindymion second, Hotachinde third. Time, 2.00°, Mutuela paid \$24.

Third race.—Furse \$200, non-winners this season, one mile. Compensation won, Beech-cibrois second, April Foot Inital. Time, 1.34°, Fourth race.—Purse \$200, non-winners this season, three-fourths of a mile. Checkaw won, Adelph second, Allanoke third. Time, 1.37°, Fifth race.—Furse \$250, where weights over the compensation won, and the checkaw won. Adelph second, Allanoke third. Time, 1.37°, Fifth race.—Furse \$250, white weights over the check which. Time, 1.32°, where weight is cond. Time, 1.32°, where the check whird. Time, 1.32°, where the check whird. Time, 1.32°, where the check third. Time, 1.32°, where the check whird. Time, 1.32°, where the check whird.

MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION. the Improvements.

The Missouri river commission in its augual report to the Secretary of War says the plan of improvement adopted by the commission for the lower portion of the river contemplates a the lower pertien of the river contemplates a reduction of width of wa'erway safficient to insure stability of rezimen and approximate uniformity of slope, whilit, and depth. The commissioners are satisfied of the engineering feasibility of this improvement and of the great benefits thely to follow completion, but they are not prepared to estimate its cost. To do so they are of orbinon that the experiment should be tried on an extensive scale and with ample means, so as to cover a considerable length of river, and insure the completion of any week undersaken. They consider that for this purpose annual appropriations of not less than \$1.0500 should be made.

For the upper river the coronission recommend that for the prevent work be mainly confined to the construction of dama and dredging should not the Rocky river about Carroll. Below that point the snay boat should be kept at work removing obstructions, and funds should be provided therefor. For these purposes, and for excitain experimental dams to be constructed near Bismarck, the commission recommend an appropriation of \$160,000.

For continuing the survey of the river, and for obtaining the data necessary for a proper study of the important interest committed to their charge, the commission recommend that a separate appropriation be made which shall also provide for the salaries of the commission-read for office and travelling expenses. Far this purpose the sum of \$150,000 is recommend that \$1,000 appropriated in the lat river and harbor bill for surveys above Fort Benton—no present necessity existing for surveys above that point. The total expenditures of the commission during the last usual year were \$220,677. reduction of width of waterway sufficient to

the leading counties of hops, the tone of marketing, and the losses by disease. In regard to the quality, the result of the correspondence shows it to be uniformly good, 72 per cent, of the replies making the quality equal to that of his year. The aggregate of the returns shows that 30 per cent, will be marketed early. In Indiana, toho, and some of the states which give the raising of winter wheat the preference some of the farmers will be compelled to sell to meet current expenses. As to the prevalence of disease reports show that in Indiana, Illinois, Iova, Kausas, Nebrasia, and Masonii diseases have prevailed to a considerable extent in some sections. If returns from Wisconsin, Minnesota Mishingan, and Discha, where there is virtually no disease, were somited, of per cent of the remaining counties report disease, and 30 per cent report the prevalence of choicin.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Dr. O'Con-nell, who has been stopping at the eath-sir at neal, who has been stopping as the cathedral rectory, left to night for Baltimore, bearing the decrees of the plenary connent, Archbishop Corrigans left for Baltimore earlier in the day, He will there attend a meeting of the trustees of the Catholic University.

THE DESTINY OF MONTANA

DELEGATE TOOLE'S VIEWS ABOUT THE NEXT NEW STATE.

Commissioner Sparks's New Timber Cutting Rules and Their Rulnous Operation Upon Territorial Mining Enterprises-The Latest Phase of the Question of Admission to the Union,

Hon. Joseph K. Toole became Montana's representative to Congress on the expira-tion of the term of Hon. Martin Maginnis on March 4, 1885. Born in Missourt, Col. Toole has resided in Montana since boyhood and is familiar with the wants as well as the wonderful resources of that growing as the wonderful resources of that growing territory. He has served with distinction as state's attorney, member of the legisla-tive assembly, and of the constitutional convention of the territory, and was chosen by the Democracy of Montana by a compil-mentary majority to represent her in the forty-ninth Congress. He is now in the city looking after the interests of his con-stituents.

"You have spent considerable time in the

"I have found much to occupy me here in looking after such appointments as were likely to fail to Montana, and such departmental business as was incident to my official position. In the pursuit of these duties, obstocles and delays which do not obtain in private life are necessarily frequent and sometimes perplexing, but the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by the President, Cabinet officers, and the heads of bureaus have done much to counterbalance these difficulties.

ance these difficulties,
"Much interest has been feit in the course "Much interest has been feit in the course to be pursued by the administration relative to territorial appointments. The history of the territories justifies the assertion that they have been considered in the past as a sort of hospital for the care and maintenance of political weaklings from the states; but, happily, this policy is giving way to a more just and enlightened public sentiment, which demands that their local government shall be intrusted to their own citizens. This sentiment was so potential that it found a place in the national platforms of both political parties in their last conventions.

onventions. "It is but fair to say that there have been

"It is but fair to say that there have been departures from the platform in this respect in several instances, but in the main it has been adhered to: and we find cause for congratulation in even a partial realization of our hopes, especially in Montana, where the governor, secretary, and a number of other important officers have been chosen from residents of the territory."

"Montana seems to be attracting considerable attention in the cast as a territory of great possibilities," remarked the reporter.

"Yes, and deservedly so. The territory is enjoying the greatest prosperity, and has a most inviting future. Since the completion of the Northern Pacific and Utah radirected our population has rapidly increased, and capital has been attracted to us. Our valleys are yielding largely in agricultural products and read to an our products and read to a green turned to a second read r valleys are yielding largely in agricultural products and vast tracts of desert lands are products and vast tracts of desert lands are being reclaimed by irrigation. A million head of cattle, 120,000 head of horses, and L300,000 head of sheep are grazing upon the nutritions grasses of that territory. Our mines are the most productive of any in the country, and although that interest is in its infancy, the mineral output for 1885 will approximate in value \$28,000,000," "How about your population?" "Our population is close on to 110,000.

but the vote at the last election showed 25,000 male cilizens over the age of 21

20,000 male cilizens over the age of 21 years in the territory."

"I-see that Mr. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, has been establishing some new rules regulating the cutting of timber on mineral lands. How will they affect Montanas?

"I have felt the greatest anxiety about this new circular, and sometime ago called on the Secretary of the Interior and protested against its approval, subsequently addressing a letter to him recifing the mischief which would follow its enforcement, and the great hardships it would entail upon the residents of the mineral regions.

"Commissioner Sparks interprets the act "Commissioner Sparks interprets the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, relating to cutting timber on mineral bands, to mean that each individual must cut the timber himself or by his personal agent, and that cutting timber to be used as fuel in quart-mills, smelters, and reduction works is not such 'mirling purpose' as is contemplated by the act referred to, but is forbidden

thereby.

"This statute is a remedial one, and as such is in my opinion entitled to a liberal construction. Such an illiberal construction as that given to it by Commissioner Sparks would, of course, suspendall inling operations in the west and throw thousands operations in the west and throw thomsands of people out of employment, a condition of things which I am sure he does not wish to bring about. There would be some plausibility in his construction of the starter if there was any law by which finite or the tered lands could be purchased in mineral districts, but there is none, and I maintain that this statute was cuacted for the very purpose of remedying this condition of things.

"The right to use timber for 'mining and domestic purposes' in its most compre-

"The right to use timber for 'mining and demostic purposes' in its most comprehensive signification has been expressly authorized by the Interior Department since the first settlement of mineral lands, and millions of dollars have been invested in mines and machinery upon the strength of it. It would be manifestly wrong to undertake to take away the right now, as such action would result in the immediate destruction of the mining interests, and the capital invested therein.
"But aside from these considerations it is questionable whether the courts would enforce such a regulation, as the law giving

si questionable whether the courts would conforce such a regulation, as the law giving authority to make such rules and regulalitions necessary for the carrying out of the statute', seems to me to go beyond constitutional authority in this, that it is an attempt to confer legislative power upon an executive department of the government.

ment. "The true solution of the difficulty, in my opinion, is to have these lands surveyed and to provide some method by which the citizen can acquire a title to the same, and this remains for Congress in its wisdom to do. The Secretary of the Interior is impressed with the importance of the subject and is proceedingly cantiously. I believe he will finally take this view, and make that or a similar recommendation to Congress."

"What are Montana's chances for admis-"What are Montana's chances for admission as a state at this session of Congress?"
"Our people are naturally restive under a territorial form of government. It is restrictive of the larger rights, liberties, and aspirations of citizenship. A large majority of our citizens favor an early admission as a state, and to that end have formulated and adopted an admirable constitution, and appointed a committee of leading citizens to present the same to the President and to Congress. Montana and Dakota might be admitted without changing the political complexion of the Senate. I have not even figured on the probability of accomplishing this, but it is among the things I hope for."

The Mascale Mutual Relief.
At the seventeenth annual meeting of the
Mascale Mutual Relief Association held at Masonic Mutual Relief Association held at Masonic Temple seven directors were elected to serve for three years to fill the vacateles of a like number whose term had expired, and one to fill the unexpired term of Samuel C. Mills, resigned. The board, including the new members, is as follows: Joseph Hammoltes, A. K. Williams, John Foos, Thomas Dowling, B. G. Dixon, E. H. Chamberlain, M. H. Thorp, Charles J. Watson, Stephen F. Gill, B. F. Finler, Myron M. Farker, O. T. Thompson, Edward Firsti, Jonn Gibson, J. M. Wilson, Frank Curver, John E. Herrell, S. N. Thorne, Henry O. Noyes, T. Walker, and Eichard G. Mans. The secretary's annual report shows the membership to Sept. 30, 1885, as 1,385, Cadi received during the year \$25,307,99; expended, \$22,637,87; amount owing the association by members dropped from the rolls since its orgunization, \$4,139,40. The assets are; Oash in bank, \$5,361, \$22,89,89 registered 3,45 bonds platrict of Columbia cost (5,489,70), present market velue, \$2,199; furniture, amount due on assessments, &c. \$4,90; total, \$17,41,132.

THE PRIENDS OF THE RED MAN. A Visit to the President and What Was Said and Done. The board of Indian commissioners and a

The board of Indian commissioners and a delegation from the conference of the friends of the Indians, held at Mohonk lake, N. Y., last menth, called on the Pr. ident yesterday, with Acting Commissioner of Indian Afairs Upshaw. Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, read an address to the President, embodying he views of the concernee on the best method of improving the condition of the Indians. rend an address to the President, embodying he views of the conterence on the best method of improving the condition of the Indians; urging that the latter be treated fately and homestly as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view of their ultimate citizenship, as advecated by the President's mangural address. Mr. Brooks also recalled the words of Mrs. Brooks also recalled the words of Mrs. Bickn Hunt Jackson in her death-bed letter to the President, in which she said. "I am dying happier for the boilet that it is your hand that is destined to strike the first steady blow toward lifting the burden of latany from our country, and righting the wrongs of the Indian race."

The questions, Mr. Brooks said, which seemed to them to demand the most inneediate attention are those relating to land and education, homes and families. He outlined the history of the science of Indian lands from the critical settlements, and contented that the welfare of the Indians had always been a matter of secondary consideration. What is now needed in regard to lands, he said, is severally and individuality, with the protection of law for persons and families. This would result in settlements, in homes, and land cultivation, and in that way make the imitian a self-supporting clizen, endowed with all the cights, periodeza, and duties of cilizenship. Most of the wars and disturbances among the Indians in the past 160 years were caused, said Mr. Brooks, by the secture of their lands by white men and the want of law and power to protect the Indian in the south possessions. The presof of the addity of the Indian to work profitably for himself and for the government is fount, said he, in the fact that those wno are the most civilized now have under cultivation more than 20,000 across of land, upon which in one year was ratsed 1, 2000 horses and mules, and essential the products of 60,000 civilized indians ready for icriforcial government. The speaker duelt elegancially on their behalf and the freeJoon

white brethren pure civilization and fail citizenship.

"When this is done," said Mr. Brooks, "the
civil maghstrate will take the place of the said
diers and the money now paid to surport an
army will be more whely expended in the
peaceful pursuits of industry, in moral and
mental education, and in the settlement of
grest public questions, which for a century or
more have disturbed the peace of the nation at
a cest of hundreds of indiffered in money and in
countless numbers of lives. These and kindted
questions," said the speaker, "are left to the
l'resident in the belief that it is possible by
wise legislation and firm and humane aluministration," to emancipete, maturalize, "and
the wards of the nation," and as such cuttled
chiefmine those whem he has declared to be
the "wards of the nation," and as such cuttled
chiefmine these whem he has declared to be
the "wards of the nation," and as such cuttled.

citizensisja.

Reinarka were also made by Rev. Lyman Abbott, Mr. M. E. Gaies, and Gen. Fisk, each of whem advecated the abouttomor the present system of Indian reservations and favored the adertion of a policy in regard to them similar to that so successfully employed in the case of the adertion terminal to the same of the school terminal term

adoption of a policy in respard to them similar to that so successfully employed in the case of the colored population.

The President listened attentively to the peakers, and assured them of the deep interest he had in the Indian question. He reviewed, which had in the Indian question. He reviewed, which had in the Indian question, which he activated the tendency of the tendency

re, continued the President, "and the most apertant consideration to my mind at present, what is the most useful thing to be done is, what is the most useful thing to be done now?"

He said that while it might not be well for the raise to disturb the Indians in their necessariations, he believed Plat the reservations would infinishely be given to them inseverally, and the Indians finowen on their own resources. The President reminated the committee that the cause which they advocated would require years to consummate, but intimated that he hoped to be able to make a beginning in the right direction during the remaining years of his administration.

right direction during the remaining years of his administration.

SECRETAIN LEARS POLICY.

The members of the conference proceeded to the Interior bepartment after leaving the President, and had a long interview with Secretary Langar. Gen. Pisk made a brief address, and Secretary Langar and that he would as his wireless of these associations in the work in bad-to-carry on. A crisis had been reached in the history of the indians, he said, which must be not with different method, than those history agreed. The process must be one of important guaranteed. The process must be one of important guaranteed. The process must be one of important into "circlination by gradual process, and in doing so the first point was to secure their reservations. At the same time he did not advocate the division of the entitive reservation among the indians, and believed the abandominet of the reservation system of the abandominet of the reservation system of the after bringing the indians with their consent into lands time would be premature. It was the end to be sought, but the first step should be after bringing the indians with their consent into lands the proportionate to their numbers, to protect them from the destructive influences of the stronger civilization surrounding them. Whitee should be rigorously excluded and when the reservations had been partially subdivided, a considerable portion ought is be test undivided and undistributed. In the transition state the tribal system must be air bered to; it was the normal condition of the race, and to take the forman out of it would be ranged his social condition before he was med for higher civilization.

The Secretary was impressed with the belief that the Christian religion was the instruction of the secretary as impressed with the belief that the crisis in religion was the instruction of the secretary as impressed with the belief them to clause his social condition of the race, and to take the problem could not stant being the was an accordance of the water considered in the p SECRETARY LAMARS POLICY.

the Indian a citizen and owing 4,000000 brack of suffringe. After swallowing 1,000000 brack slaves and digesting that mass profit well we should not strain at this. But, continued beginning to make the Indian a citizen at present would be a sad service to him, our their would not be much of him left if it were done suddenly. Those who are ready for civilization he would pash on and those who are not he would protect.

Description:

Preserving Peace-Anti-Chinese Mob. SCATLE, W. T., Nov. 10.—Last thirt a meeting was held in the opera house, attended by the clergy, lawyers, mereka, is, and mani-

Serious Injury with an Iron Pipe. A fight took place yestering afternoon near II and Boundary streets between two colored men, John Enters and John Williams. During the scalle llatters select a piece of fron pipe and struck Williams on the head. The wound was premumed to be dangerous. Williams errope d.

A Duil Cabinet Meeting. The only general question discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday was in regard to the construction of the new maxal rubers substructed at the last session of Congress. All the members were in attendance.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity-Fair weather during the emire day and night, with slowly

m., 45.7°; 11 a. m., 49.0°; 3 p. m., 52.0°; 7 p. m., 47.0°; 10 p. m., 43.0°; 11 p. m., 43.0°. Mean temperature, 46.40°; maximum, 52.6°; minia, 42.79; mean relative humidity, 60.99;

## A TALK WITH BARTHOLDI.

THE FRENCH SCULPTOR UPON THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

He Thinks It Should Not Have Taken Longer to Construct than His Liberty-His Lafayette Model Submitted-Impressed by the Capitol.

Mr. Bartholdi, the French sculptor who made the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World for New York harbor, which cost si00,000 to bring from France, and will cost a good deal more to put up, is in the city, stopping with Mr. Anthony Pollock at 1700 I street. Mr. Bartholdi came here ou Monday, and will remain until Friday. In person he is about a feet 8 inches in height, rather corpulent, with black, wavy hale, which falls for about an inch over his conticular, and a beard of the same hue, slightly divided in the center. He has dark eyes, and a Parisian air. Mr. Bartholdi's English might be improved upon, but his meaning is always comprehensive to an auditor, and while he misapplies words his pronunciation is clear and distinct, and this, coupled with the ceasy grace of a well-bred gentleman, letuds an additional charm to his conversation. \$100,000 to bring from France, and will cost

man, lends an additional charm to his conversation.

"I came to Washington," he said to a reporter who called on him last night, "what you call occasionally. My visit is not connected with the models for a statue of Lafayette, which will be creeted in this city, I sent the models here some time age but the committee of Congress will select them, and I can do nothing, as there are other models, and I am not sure that mine will be accepted. I was in New York to see about my statue of Liberty, and I came down here to see my friends. I called on M. Endicott, the minister of militia, to-day. He is the president of the Congress committee to select a model for the statue. My statue of Liberty's being creeted on an island in New York harrbor, but it will not be creeted for some time."

York fiarbor, but it will not be erected for some time."
"Shall you be present at the dedicatory ceremonies?" asked the reporter, but Mr. Bartholdi's face assumed a puzzled look, and he repeated as beat he could the question, but the reporter's meaning did not seem clear, and it was not until the question was put in a little milder form of English that he seemed to understand. "Oh, when it is done, you mean?" he asked.

"Yes, sir,"
"Oh, I will if I can, but then it will be for pleasure only, and as I have a good deal of work in Paris I cannot at present tell."
"Have you seen our big monument yet?" queried the reporter, referring to the Washington monellith.

Mr. Bartholdi said "no" at first, but when

Mr. Bartholdi said "no" at first, but when the reporter incidentally mentioned that there was quite a big monument here to commemorate the deeds of Washington, the French sculptor's eyes sparkled and he exclaimed, "Out, out. I have seen it, I walked there to-day. It is a very large 'statue,' the largest of the kind I have ever seen. How long did it take to erect it? Not as long as I was occupied on my Liberty statue, I think?"

When informed that it took almost forty years to build the monument Mr. Bartholdi looked aghast, and then smiled. "I worked on my statue only a little over two years," he said, "and the monument Washington would have been erected seoner in France. The capitol building is the handsomest I have ever seen. It is a very large building, and there are a great many grand buildings here."

Mr. Bartholdi will remain in this counter.

Mr. Bartholdi will remain in this country for a mouth or so, when he will return to thats. He will give directions about the producty hit racine of Vierthagend, will though he expressed a desire to witness the assembling of Congress.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

sight of the Police. When the night lodging house, on Twelfth street, adjoining the fifth precline station, was closed (April 1) for the season the directors left Eugene Morana, aged 2) years, in charge for a few days. Moran was employed during March to do general work about the place. A

THE RIPLES' PARE

A Visit From the Emmet Guards-The Attendance Increasing.

The filtr of the Rilles continues to ride on the tide of success and the results thus far are most graiffying to the command. There was a large attendance last high, and the Rumet Gaards were the meets of the creating. The Riffer second them from their armore, arriving at the lair about 9 o'elsets, where many of their friends had arrived before them.

The contestants for the different prizes, and they are numerous are working like beavers to win, but it is impossible to accordain the state of their vote as most of it is done by secret builtot, the strength being hold in reserve for the closing hour. The voting out the following articles closes at 9 o'elocal Priday creding Pun dog, to vonus lady ten bely selected in the strength of four, to charinable organization in the Bistrict alives platfor, to price or druggest prescription enables to druggest good charm, to base builton editor stay chair, a logal sellier, breached the vote of 9 o'elocal Filter strength, and the strength dot, to young missing a sikelihed there, spenderan scholar ship, if young will choose if 9 o'elocal safety a sikelihed there. Spenderan scholar ship, if young a will choose if 9 o'elocal safety as the strength dot, to young missing high except these articles.

There was considerable pastern the performance plants, using the law because flows, convert great plants on the free flows, convert great plants on the free flows, convert great plants as the first time for the flows, convert great plants as the first time for the flows, convert great plants as the first time for the flows. The fair of the killes continues to ride on the

The Water Supply.

Med. Lydecker has tendered his report for totals in the chief of engineers of the aperations for increasing the unior supply of this city. He states that the distance to be exceeded to connect the cast healthy of free created to connect the cast healthy of free free kindle with the Champishin avenue heading rights three let. Connection will probably be under about the nativitie of November. The local length of them is exceeded un the 11 was 17,000 feet leaving a see free to be exercised.

There trains three immediate, the explosion, the drug store, that sport, Venns, and Handson's at New National, every evening and Saturday mattines.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the Isophila at the Resskiya carry yard in charge of Counds. Rechinson.

Lieut. Asher C. Baker has been detuched from the Athatoss and placed on waiting or cars; Lieut. Chas. If Arnal in from the Nautical Almaine office and placed on sick leave. Lieut, R. R. Rupey, of the navy, who falled to pass his examination for promotion a year ago, was recently to examine dand successfully passed the examination to be limited and exam-mander.

Rear Admiral Franklin, commanding the European squadron reports to the Navy De-partment his arrival on the Bagship Penasonia at Lisbon on the 22d of October. He proposed to remain a week or can days when he would sail for Tailyless.

Capt, Beardslee, commanding the Powhance, has the graphed the Secretary of the Navy Juna Co on that his vessel has been "considerably, not seriously damaged" in a rate. He will per hably be ordered to take her to key West for repairs as he summent, since repairing cast or done at Colon without great expenses and difficulty.